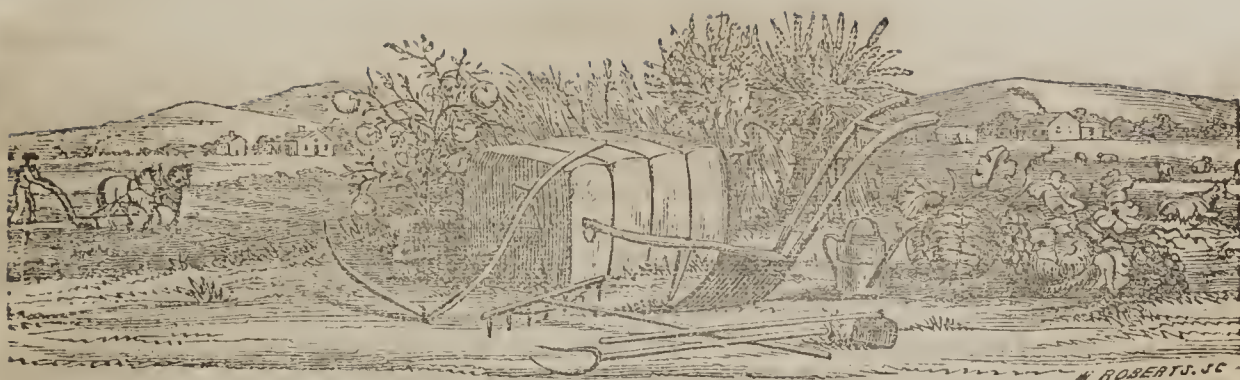


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THE FARMER AND PLANTER.

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WHOOPING-COUGH, so severe and dangerous, is now very generally treated with chloroform internally, in doses of 1, 2, or 3 drops, in the 1st, 2d and 3d year of childhood, and repeated when the paroxysms demand it. It may be conveniently given in the syrup or wine of ipecacuanha, and will be found always innocent and eminently useful.

Heavy carrot crops for cattle will soon return carats of gold.

A Chapter on Fish, Fish Ponds and Artificial Fish Breeding.

BY JOHN BACHMAN.

(Continued from Page 9.)

We now commenced stocking our pond with the materials that were within reach. Our first effort was quite successful. The waters of a mill-pond a couple of miles distant, were about to be let off for the purpose of repairing the race-way; of this the proprietor gave us notice. The fish, after the main body of water had run off, were congregated in shallow holes, and were taken by hundreds in scoop nets. They were composed of Cat-fish, Eels, Mud-suckers, and a variety of smaller species that go under the names of Chubs, Shiners, Mud-fish, &c., &c. A long wagon, containing four barrels, placed upright, with the upper end open, and nearly filled with water, was the vehicle of transportation. The fish were placed in these barrels as soon as taken from the pond. In the course of a day, several trips of the wagon carried a much greater quantity of fish than was necessary to stock half a dozen ponds. We had now an abundance of fish, as only a few of the smaller ones had perished, it being a cool day. But, unfortunately, they were not the fish we prized, or whose habits we particularly desired to study. We longed for larger game and better fish. Our next resort was to the Hudson river. By offering a man who was in the habit of setting of what is called a dyke or hoop net, his market price, which was a mere trifle, we induced him to preserve all the fish he caught, and keep them in a large floating car, to await our

sending for them. Through this means we procured large numbers of the fish we wanted, such as the Yellow Perch—our greatest favorite; the White Perch, the Pond-perch or Sun-fish, the large River-sucker, and several smaller species that are classed among the Chub, Dace, Roach, &c. These hardy fish we found no farther trouble in conveying over a stumpy road than that of removing a few buckets full of water at the various brooks that crossed the road, and replenishing the barrels with fresh water. From two brooks that ran through the woods not a mile distant, we obtained a number of Brook Trout, about 30 of which we placed alive in the pond. Later in the season we made two attempts at obtaining the Shad, and one with the Herring. These proved failures. Notwithstanding all our efforts in taking them from the seine, and placing them carefully in the hogshead filled with water, they all died in a few minutes. If we had then known what we discovered by an accident a few weeks afterwards, we might have tried a more successful experiment with the eggs. They, however, were probably not yet sufficiently matured; nor do we now believe that either the Herring or the Shad will ever become naturalized to, or breed in fresh water ponds.

One of our most successful experiments in stocking a fish pond, was, the result of what we at first regarded as an unfortunate accident. Our caterer at the river, who was a fisherman on an humble scale, sent word to us that he had in one night obtained a dozen specimens of a fish we had long been anxious to procure. It was known by the name of "Corporal," one among the best of the Chub species. We immediately dispatched our faithful servant to bring the treasures home. After an absence of half a day, he returned with a rueful face, evidencing great disappointment and mortification. An unlucky drive over a stump had overturned and broken his wagon, and rolled off his hogshead with all its precious contents. He had replaced the fish, but they had all been dead several hours. We ascertained that several of the females had been ready to spawn, and found a number of eggs in the water, which was white with the milt of the male. The thought occurred to us, that as we had just succeeded by the aid of a common hen in hatching the eggs of the Ruffed-grouse, (*Tetrus umbellus*,) (although, we did not finally succeed in rearing the young) there was no impossibility in hatching these fish eggs. We consequently made use of an old trough of some five or six feet in length, and

ten or twelve inches in depth; nailed narrow strips of shingles at each end, to prevent other fishes from devouring the eggs; cut open the membranous sacs of both sexes, and deposited the spawn in our rude hatching trough, on a quantity of gravel with which we had previously lined the bottom. This was carried to the running stream that supplied the pond. The water in the trough was about four inches deep, running not very rapidly, but in a continued stream. We confess we were not without some hope of success. In about six weeks we were gratified in finding our trough swarming with the young brood that were, during a period of ten days, issuing from the coarse gravel. We made no estimate of the number, but they could not have been less than five or six thousand. We concluded to preserve them from the other fishes that were devouring each other in the pond. They were, when a few weeks old, fed on boiled corn meal, which they seemed to prefer to any other food. It was placed in lumps, in various parts of the trough. They grew very rapidly. When they began to crowd each other, we removed them to a small artificial pond, of about ten feet in diameter. They had never evidenced the slightest symptoms of shyness, and they and their descendants for twenty years afterwards, greedily took their food from the hand. When the ice began to form in the beginning of winter, the temporary bank which had separated them from the open waters of the pond, was removed, and they were suffered to swim at large. They were now from three to five inches in length. They left their summer retreat with great reluctance, and it was only by tempting them with crumbs of bread thrown on the surface of the water, that they could be weaned away to the common feeding ground, near the outlet of the pond. This and the common Northern Pickerel, which we introduced the following year, were the only two species that continued active under the ice, came up to be fed in winter, and furnished an occasional mess for the table. As we possessed an abundance of the "Corporal," the family commenced eating it during the winter, and found it an excellent pan fish. DeKay, (Nat. Hist. New York Fishes, p. 213,) speaks of its flesh as "eatable, but rather soft and coarse," and gives the length 13 inches. He admits, however, that it had not been "his good fortune to meet this species." We can only add to this, that those we fed in our pond were always fat, and well flavored during the cold months of the year, and several of them, on the second winter, when

18 months old, had obtained 17 inches in length, and weighed three pounds. It is the Corporal of DeKay, and the beautiful *Leuciscus* of Storer. (Storer's synopsis, p. 160). We have no space to describe it, but conceive it fully entitled to its specific appellation.

Anxious to ascertain the success which had attended our experiment in rearing the different species, and desirous of ridding ourselves of several that had multiplied too rapidly, and now kept the water so muddily that we were no longer able to watch the movements of the fish, we concluded to drain the pond. After having prepared three or four artificial pools for the preservation of those species we were desirous of retaining, the dam was gradually cut loose from the top downwards. By the use of our gateway, which, being closely wired, prevented the escape of any but the smallest specimens, we now had them all crowded together in a narrow pool, from which they were readily taken by hundreds.

The following species had multiplied, more or less, abundantly: 1. The common Eel, (*Anquilla tenuirostris*), this species breeds in fresh water, notwithstanding the contrary opinions of most naturalists. 2. The Cat-fish, called at the North, Bull-head, (*Pimelodus catus*). 3. The Yellow Perch, (*Perca flavescens*). 4. The Sun-fish, or common Perch, (*Pomotis vulgaris*). 5. The Black-sucker, Creek-sucker, or Mud-sucker, (*Catostomus nigricans*). 6. The Corporal, beautiful leuciscus, (*Leuciscus pulchellus*). 7. The New York Shiner, Gold-shiner, Silver-fish, (*Leuciscus americanus*). 8. The Red-fin, Rough-head, (*Leuciscus cornutus*). 9. The Horned-chub, (*Leuciscus cephalus*). There may have been a few others of the smaller species which we had introduced as food for the larger fish, but of which, at this late date, we have no recollection. 10. The Northern Pickerel, (*Esox reticulatus*). The Cat-fish we resolved to banish from the pond. Having ascertained that something was in the nightly habit of disturbing the Perch beds, we went at night with a lantern to detect the offender, and found both Eels and Cat-fish industriously engaged in rooting up the beds in search of the spawn, or the helpless young fry. The Cat-fish, from appearances, would soon have overstocked the pond. The young were seen following the mother as chickens follow a hen, and keeping in her wake, resembling young tadpoles. The young of our large fresh water Carolina Mud-fish, (*Amia calva*), has the same habit. There are about 16 species of Cat-fish described as existing in North America, and several others, with which we are acquaint-

ed, remain undescribed. A few, only, of the species are desirable, and as we have much better fish that succeed equally well in a pond, we do not advise the rearing of any of the species of Cat-fish. The Yellow Perch succeeded admirably. It appeared to grow more rapidly, and became much larger in the pond than those in the river. The usual length is from six to twelve inches. We have, however, found them 17 inches in length at three years old. They, also, came up more readily to be fed than the Sun-fish or common Perch. The latter species multiplied but too rapidly, and we found that the waters of the pond were either not adapted to their growth, or that they were too numerous to find the proper kinds of food. In comparing them with similar species of the same age, in the neighboring ponds we found ours much smaller. This continued to be the case ever afterwards; they multiplied too fast, and grew too slowly. It was almost the only benefit we afterwards derived from the voracious Pickerel that they served to lessen the swarms of our stunted sun fish. The horned chub, which was the only additional pan fish brought to the table, grew rapidly, and attained to the size of from 8 to 10 inches. We observed that this species, as well as the Creek-suckers, and some other small species, in spring ascended the stream that led into the pond, for the purpose of spawning. We rejected the Mud-sucker as an inferior fish.

The following species did not multiply in our fish pond: 1. The large River-sucker, an excellent winter and spring fish, (*Catostomus bostoniensis*), measuring from 12 to 16 inches in length. We cannot find a good description of this species, and authors seem not to have studied its habits. We placed upwards of a hundred in the pond, but, although it was in early spring, and they were filled with eggs, yet they were not deposited since we found these ova, later in the season, much diminished in size, and nearly absorbed. We subsequently, on several occasions in the month of May, discovered, as we supposed, the cause of this peculiarity. Immediately under the falls of the Tomhanick, whose rushing waters had worn out a basin among the slaty rocks, this species were in the act of spawning. They had four or five spawning places in a square of about 150 feet, the fishes in each shoal amounting to, from 60 to a hundred, were for hours pursuing and passing over each other, swimming in the form of an irregular chain each group circling round their separate spawning bed. Thousands of eggs were swept down the current, where the

Shiners, Chubs, and other fish were waiting to devour them. We concluded that as the stream that fed our fish pond, possessed no such foaming torrent to excite the fish, the impetus requisite to induce them to spawn was wanting.

Thus, it appears that whilst the perch and other species require still water, and a regular circular bed to enable them to go through the process of spawning, others, like the large river Sucker, the Shad, and some species of the Salmon and Trout, will only deposit their spawn in rapid streams, and amidst the agitations of the foaming waters.

The American White Perch, (*Labrax americanus*), refused to breed in our fish pond, although, as we have been informed by Prof. Holbrook, (a perfectly reliable authority,) it thrives very well in some of the ponds and lakes of fresh water in the Northern States.

The Brook Trout, (*Salmo fontinalis*), found the water of too warm a temperature for its peculiarly cold nature. After each successive rain, producing a rise in the water, they crowded to the mouth of our waterway, and struggled at the wires to escape from waters unsuited to their constitutions. Before midsummer, one by one had died, and were found floating on the surface until not an individual was left alive. This being a favorite fish, we resolved to try another experiment. A cold spring, used for drinking purposes, poured its stream from the sides of an adjacent hill, at the distance of about one hundred yards. This we conducted to the pond in zig-zag lines, by which the distance was greatly increased. By dint of digging, we formed shelving banks, and by damming up the stream in some twenty places with rocks, we were provided with so many ponds of from 6 inches to 2 or 3 feet deep. The water was very clear, and after filling the pools, it ran with a gentle murmur from one little pool to the other, until it finally entered into the pond. It was late in summer before the work was completed. A single day was only left us in our school vacation, and the following day being the first of September, we had to leave for an Academy in a neighboring State. We determined, if possible, to stock our stream with Trout on that day. Our servant had to pass through the woods to the Trout brook, and carried no other vessels but two tin kettles. He was very successful in taking with a hook about twenty large trout; but he had been too greedy for numbers. The day was warm, and notwithstanding his having changed the water several times, the Trout were all dead. The females were full of eggs ready to be de-

posited, all the true Trout families spawning in autumn instead of the spring. We again resorted to the spawn, and at this time, with more than a faint hope of success. We separated the eggs, and placed them together with the milt in all the different holes of the newly formed Trout brook, giving strict orders that the eggs and the young, during our nine months absence, should remain undisturbed. We expected the eggs to hatch in a month, as had been the case with our Corporals. We heard weekly from home, but were always informed that our present experiment had proved a failure. The winter came with its snows, forming ice in our pond two and a half feet thick; but our cold Trout stream was scarcely ever frozen over to the thickness of half an inch. On the following April, however, we received the agreeable intelligence that many hundreds of our young Trout had made their appearance, and were swarming in every Trout hole in the stream. We had a Trout breakfast from our brook, greeting us on the day of our return on the following autumn. The fish were not large, but well grown for their age, and delicious. Our success was complete, and we were for many years supplied with the largest kind of Trout of the species from this small stream. They were not fed very regularly, except when we were at home; but the borders of the stream were carpeted with grasses, and shaded by overhanging willows. The soil was full of worms; grass hoppers and caterpillars were abundant in summer, and they took no food in winter, when they were hidden in the deep holes under the banks. They greedily devoured any kind of food, boiled meat, hominy, or even potatoes, containing the smallest particle of grease, which were usually the refuse from the table. Occasionally they seized the finger of the feeder, mistaking it for less forbidden food. The only other fish we introduced in this stream was, the Brook Minnow, (*Leuciscus atronotus*.) a small species of 2 or 3 inches long, which was, also, the only species found in the Trout streams in the vicinity. Even these we removed on the following year, having ascertained that they revelled in the abundance of the Trout spawn. A voracious Pickerel had found his way from the pond into the Trout brook, and began to play havoc with the Trout. His impudence brought him to the frying pan, and the mouth of the stream was immediately secured by a grating.

Speaking of the Pickerel, (*Esox reticulatus*), reminds us of the trials we had with that voracious, blood-thirsty Pike. We had some difficulty in procuring a dozen after several days

fishing at the Hoosick Falls, where they were taken with a hook baited with the live fish; one of these Pike measured 2 feet, 3 inches, and was regarded as one of the largest among the species. They multiplied rapidly in the pond, but they diminished in a much greater proportion the other and more harmless fishes. The Pickerel does not deposit its spawn in a bed like our Perch, but lays it among weeds in the month of April.

We had a kind of aquatic dining table prepared for the feeding of our fishes. It was made of the length and breadth of a Northern pine board, 14 feet. It was under water, but within 3 or 4 inches of the surface at the bank, and gradually sloped into deeper water. At the ringing of a bell, the surface of the water became at once agitated, and the fish came from all quarters to be fed. They jostled each other with their noses like pigs at a trough, bristled up their dorsal fins, and slapped each other with their tails, fighting for choice pieces. Neither the Suckers or the half nocturnal Cat-fish or Eels, obeyed our call. Two quarts of boiled corn meal was the usual mess; all refuse pieces of meat were, also, boiled and thrown on their feeding grounds. We could have had a meal of fish every day in the year, without a diminution of our stock, besides very frequently supplying our neighbors. When we wished to have a mess of fish, a net of 5 feet square, distended by hoops, with a pole attached, was sunk flat on the boards of the feeding ground. The fishes were fed on, and became accustomed to the net. It was suddenly hoisted by the strong pole, those that we desired were selected, and the remainder returned to the water. But the Pickerel came, not to eat our hominy, but to seize on the fish, and secure a meal, "*a la mode esox*." He made the scales fly from the largest fish of other species, and the approach of a large Pike generally cleared the platform. It was a well flavored fish, although we did not regard it as superior to the Yellow Perch. We did not allow it to grow much beyond a foot in length, which it reached at two years old, and selected it for the table because we desired to diminish its numbers. An old Pike, however, with his wide jaws, and formidable rows of canines, is like a lion among the antelopes—a wolf among the sheep—a hawk among the pigeons and partridges—a shark among the mackerel—or a porpoise among a shoal of mullets. Yarrell, in his history of fishes, (vol. 1, pp. 334—7,) gives some amusing anecdotes of the voracity of the European Pike, (*Esox lucius*), a

larger species. An instance is mentioned, where a Pike had battled with an Otter for the possession of a Carp. "A Pike seized the head of a Swan as she was feeding under water, and gorged so much of it as killed them both." Gesner relates that "a Pike in the rhone seized on the lips of a mule that was brought to water, and that the beast drew the fish out before it could disengage itself."

In the construction of the fish ponds, and the rearing of fish for table use, the South possesses many advantages over most portions of the Northern States. We are exempt from those terrible frosts which generally convert the pond into a solid mass of ice, often raising the banks and letting the water escape, sometimes freezing to the bottom, and always requiring large holes to be cut in the ice to preserve several species of fish from suffocation. We have, on the whole, finer native fishes with which our ponds could be stocked, and we have a more favorable climate for the Carp and the Tench, which we recommend as deserving to be imported from abroad.

After visiting many of the fish ponds of Europe, we were made sensible of many errors we had committed, not only in the construction of our pond, but in the selection of stock for the breeding of fishes. Great Britain, although surrounded by the ocean, and having, therefore, an easy access to the salt water fishes, is, notwithstanding, supplied with a number of ornamental and profitable fish ponds. France and Germany, however, whose interior population is further removed from seas and large rivers, have been driven, by a kind of necessity, to rear their own fishes. The inhabitants of several of these kingdoms, viz: Austria, Bavaria, and France, are, by one of the rites of their church, restricted to a fish diet one day in the week. An acre of water there pays as high a rent as an acre of arable land. Fishes are reared as a profitable business, and are brought alive to their markets, where they are preserved in tanks until they are sold. The fishes we met with in the markets, were, in nearly every case, the common Carp, (*Cyprinus carpio*), the Tench, (*Tinea vulgaris*), and the Prussian Carp, (*Cyprinus gibelio*). The advantages of their ponds over ours were:

1st. Their waters were divided into several ponds.

2nd. Their highly carnivorous fishes, their Trout and Pike, were always kept in separate ponds.

3d. They selected the fishes best adapted to pond breeding, and—

4th. Their fishes that were to be sold were for a time kept in a small enclosure, (a fattening coop it might be termed,) and there regularly fed.

A fat fish is as superior to a lean one, as a fat duck is to a stringy, pine land, puddle duck. Feeding on the same food will not make the different species taste alike. The peculiar flavor of each is organic or constitutional. We may feed the turkey, guinea and common fowl on the same food, their flavor, however, will always continue different.

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

For the Farmer and Planter.
Management of Hogs.

FRIEND SEABORN:—Your November number contains rather more of S. H.'s articles than the writer desires, yet, as he writes for you and the good of the cause, complaint should not be made, relying upon your judgment.

Have you ever seen whole litters of pigs with sore tails, and sore ears, as if they had been frost bitten, and eventually the tails to *rot off*? And did you ever see it except when sows had been fed on pumpkins? Just please do not suppose I intend to say that pumpkins are the cause, yet will some one tell us what does cause it, if not the pumpkins. Understand, sows must be fed with pumpkins before and after farrowing, as many as they can eat. Hogs are sometimes attacked with a cough—soon decline—become indolent, stupid. I have seen a sow cough up, to all appearance, a membrane the size of air tubes. The only remedy I have known, after trying many, was fresh urine and salt; it will cause a hog to vomit in 15 minutes by giving a small cup full, and usually proves a relief, and if used for a few days, it cures. I have cured hogs that were so stupid as not to get out of one's way, by this simple remedy, after using in vain salt, sulphur and coperas mixed, and in different quantities, with lard. I have known a button of the *Nox Vomica*, rasped up, and given to a hog with kidney worms, broken down in the loin—so called—and have failed even dosing for two weeks, back shaved, and a tar plaster, salt rubbed in, &c. Would not arsenic, say one half a teaspoonful, cure? Somebody tried to kill off a stray lot of hogs (whose they were is not known,) with arsenic; the hogs were poor, shabby looking things, and took up at a gate that led out at the back way; but the owner did not like to see such scare crows, especially when they had no neighbor for an owner, and would dip their nose into the food of better

swine, so they got a dose of arsenic; off they were for two weeks, but came back almost with a new suit. May this not be a lesson?

Another accident with arsenic: Col. —, living near the old Waxsaw settlement, on the Catawba, had a hound that he could not cure of the mange—he was a disgrace to his splendid pack—he ordered some $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of arsenic, and turned him out to die; but he would not die of arsenic, but got well. Men, don't try it, and tie your dog up; a friend, Dr. C., tried it on a Newfoundland, and killed him. Turn the dog loose, and give a full one-half teaspoonful, the dog will drink enough water to vomit freely, and it will cure the mange. I have *did it* on as fine a Newfoundland as any body owns; on another, and on a Terrier.

But return to hogs. It is a bad plan to feed sows at all for a few days before and after farrowing; fat sows, when full fed, are more apt to eat their pigs.

In my article, on 243 page, last line, you make me talk about "a hog that favors her first litter;"* all hogs may do so, but I certainly wrote farrow. The idea is this: I want my sows to drop their first pigs when from 10 to 12 months old. To do this, requires generous feed, and must be early maturing hogs. We can soon push any hog to this. Nearly all of my pigs dropped middle of April to May 15, are now in pig; even those only now in season, will farrow by the 1st of April. I have some 20 pigs of that age, and I am certain half of them will farrow by 1st of March, about 10 to 11 months old. I will then select for brood sows, wean off pigs by the 1st of May, spay and turn to pork stock. I have a young sow, now 15 or 16 months old, that has seven as pretty shotes as any man can desire, 4 of which are sows, and all in pig; she will soon drop her second crop, and her young sows will have pigs by the time they are 10 or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ months old. They are three-fourths Suffolk, one-fourth Bedford, the dam being one-fourth and one-half. I have a 300 lbs. sow that dropped her pigs 7th December, and her next on 28th April, 4 months and 21 days, her pigs being a month old when bred to the boar, she was not well attended to then, and the dry weather coming on, her next brood was not until 20th November, nearly 7 months. I have watched hogs as closely as my cotton field, and may think of something else "when the spirit moves."

Yours truly,

S. H.

P. S. To satisfy the Croaker family, the writer of S. H.'s article sells pork, and feeds some 60 darkies. This is a recommendation in the eyes of some.

*We discovered the error, but too late to correct all numbers.—Ed.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Goats.

MAJ. SEABORN:—As Goats are proposed to be made an important part of the farm stock of South Carolina, I have been making some investigation; and knowing that many farmers have not the opportunity of examining the books on the subject, I now propose to offer them, through the *Farmer and Planter*, such information as any inquiry has afforded. In Rees' Encyclopedia it is said:

"The Angora Goat is, in general, of a beautiful milk-white color, with short legs, and black spreading, spirally twisted horns. The hair on the whole body is disposed in long, pendant, spiral ringlets; its ears are pendulous, and the horns of the female, instead of divaricating, as in the male, turn backwards, and are much shorter in proportion.

In its native country, this animal is highly valued, and with sufficient reason, for it is a source of riches to its cultivators; the finest and most costly robes of the highest classes in Turkey, being fabricated of its silky fleece: the price it bears is very great. Most of the European nations have agents for purchasing the valuable wool of this animal, which the Turks, it is reported, will not allow to be sent out of the Empire in its raw state, but in the form of thread, a multitude of the poorer orders obtaining a livelihood by spinning it. The most considerable manufactory of Camblets, fabricated with this wool in Europe, appears to be those of Lisle and Amiens in France. In order to preserve this beautiful hair in good condition, the goat herds of Angora are peculiarly careful of their flocks, washing and combing them with great diligence; and it is said a change of pasture frequently makes them lose their beauty; this variety being naturally confined to bounds, and produced only in the tract surrounding the towns of Angora and Biebazar, two places situated in a small District of Asia Minor, not far from Smyrna, and remarkable for producing a peculiar race of sheep, cats and rabbits, as well as goats with hair of uncommon length and fineness."

Again, it is said in the same work: "The true oriental Camlet is made of the pure hair of a sort of Goat frequent about Angora, and which makes the riches of the city, all the whereof are employed in the manufacture and commerce of Camblets."

I cannot find anything said in the books of "Cashmere Goats," but in Vers Dictionary of Arts and Manufactories, it is said: "The mate-

rial of the Cashmere Shawls is, the downy wool found about the roots of the hair of the Thibet Goat." In 1819 this species of Goat was introduced into France by M. Jaubert, who was aided by M. Tunaux with means and conveyance. The climate, Saint Omer, near Paris, seemed to suit this animal, and Tunaux sold a great many of them, both male and female. "The quantity of the fleece or down afforded by each animal annually, is, from 1½ to 2 pounds."

"The wool imported into Europe comes by way of Casan, the capital of the Government of the Russian Empire, upon the Eastern bank of the Volga; it has naturally a greyish color, but is easily bleached. Its price, a few years back, in Paris, was 17 francs per kilogramme, that is about 6 shillings the pound, avordupois. The waste in picking, carding and spinning, amounts to about one-third of its weight."

The mills for spinning this kind of wool have greatly multiplied of late years in France, and the prices of the yarn fallen from 25 to 30 per cent.

"The oriental Cashmere Shawls are woven by a process extremely slow, and consequently costly; whence their prices are very high. They are still sold in Paris at from 4,000 to 10,000 francs a piece, and from 100 to 400 pounds sterling, in London."

I can see no reason why both the Angora Goats and the Thibet Goats may not be successfully introduced into the U. S., as we have all varieties of climate. That the Angora may lose, by the transportation, some of the glossiness of its fleece, may or may not be so. I think it problematical. I have no doubt the Angora Goat may be advantageously crossed with our common Goat. The Thibet Goats, most probably, would not. I have not been able to ascertain the prices at the present time, of either of those kind of fleeces by the pound. The Thibet Goat fleece, it seems, was, some years ago, about \$1.50 per pound. Whether the multiplication of the species in France has tended to increase or diminish the price, I know not. The price of the fleece of the Angora Goat, per pound, I have been unable to ascertain; but from the facts that the animal yields a heavier fleece, annually, than the Thibet Goat, and the manufactured article sells for a less excessive price. I infer that it is worth less than the Thibet wool. Probably either would yield a price that would remunerate our farmers, and I should, therefore, be pleased to see them fairly tried.

AGRICOLA.

There is luxury in remembering a kind act,

For the Farmer and Planter.
 Rambling Thoughts.

MR. EDITOR:—The time is come around, when, along with my subscription it has been my custom to send up something for your columns. I think that the prospects of the *Farmer and Planter* brightens, and as they brighten it improves in matter and manner—this no doubt is a natural consequence. I hope and believe that hereafter it will be well sustained by those whose interests it strives so earnestly to promote. In the present number, I wish to discourse with your readers in a rambling way the present condition and future prospects of agriculture in this State. The subject is wide, but I only mean to touch some of its points:

There are many signs at present of an awakening of our farmers to the improvement of agriculture in our State. There are already many individuals who have made considerable advances, both in the science and practice of agriculture, these may be regarded as the pioneers or vanguard—the main body may be expected to come up after awhile. There is also a growing conviction that something must be done in this matter. We are becoming more and more convinced of the necessity of improving our lands, our farming implements and of our stock. Agricultural Societies are being formed in almost every District, and to crown all, we have now a State Agricultural Society, formed on a basis which promises to do much good. It is true that our Legislature, while it appropriated a million of dollars to the building of a new State House, and five thousand annually to an agent to superintend it, and entertained favorably a project of increasing the number of our Judges at an expense of about fourteen thousand dollars per annum—debated and hesitated whether to give the State Agricultural Society three or five thousand dollars, and actually refused a pittance for a mineralogical survey of the State. But notwithstanding all this, a better time is dawning. The time is close at hand, when no Legislature will dare act thus, and come home and face the people. They will learn before long, justly to appreciate the interests of the farmer and planter. The real tax payers are beginning to inquire into the objects of public expenditure.

While these cheering promises are opening upon us, there are also other matters for gratulation to the farmers. The learned professions are becoming crowded to suffocation. While they are leveling down, the farmers and planters are leveling up. Our young men begin no

longer to look to those professions as the only open door to distinction and wealth. The effect of this will be, that instead of having all our schools arranged with a view to prepare young men for the professions alone, we shall have agricultural schools and colleges, where our young men will learn as a science what they are to practice at home as a means of livelihood and of wealth and distinction. Here then we see Agriculture “the mother of the arts and sciences,” no longer a degraded calling, reach its true dignity at last.

It has become a fashion of late to represent our State as being behind her sisters in the agricultural progress. I believe this is unjust.—I feel a pride in believing it is not true. I do not believe there is in the world a more scientific and systematic class of agriculturists, than our River and Sea Island cotton planters. The same is true of many of our farmers and planters all over the State. Yet our people are far behind what they might be—far behind what they ought to be. The great mass of them do not avail themselves of the aids which science and experience are continually offering to them and many, content to plod along the old way, even regard these things with disfavor or aversion. (These ought to take an agricultural paper.)

Professor Johnston some where says, the earths utmost capacity for production is yet unknown. In these upper Districts the extent to which the productiveness of our soils may be improved, is wholly unknown. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Norwood of Cokesbury, in the *Independent Press*, gives us the product of an acre of corn—“one hundred and four bushels.” He says: We are confident that the ordinary yield of the land would not exceed twelve bushels, with ordinary culture and unaided by manure.” Again, “the above quantity of corn was grown by deep and thorough ploughing before planting, and by plowing our manure well down in the subsoil, so as not to be exposed to the direct rays of the summer’s sun. The plow was but twice used after the corn was planted.” Dr. A. Fuller reported between 80 and 90 bushels as the product of an acre of creek bottom, to the Laurens Agricultural Society at its last meeting. Now here are two perfectly reliable reports, showing what can be done in the upper Districts of South Carolina. Can any one doubt that what has thus been done on a small scale, can be done also on a larger scale, with the same management and under similar circumstances? And if it can be done, why should it not be done? Who will answer? One acre

by manuring and good tillage, is made to produce nearly nine times as much as it would have done, managed in the ordinary way. Let any one calculate the difference of expense in fencing, plowing and hoeing one acre and nine. Let him too, if he will, deduct the cost of manuring &c., and see which will leave the largest profit. Does not this prove what I have long believed, that if our farmers would plant less, prepare better and manure more, they would gather more! Our farmers are (or ought to feel) much indebted to Mr. Norwood for reporting the result of his experiment.—Per one, he has my hearty thanks. May I suggest that he would lay us under additional obligation, by a more full report. I should like to know the quantity and the kind of manure he used, the number of preparatory plowings, their depth and the kind of plow. In fine, I regard the experiment as so interesting and so important, that the details can hardly be too full. Will Mr. N. oblige us by giving the whole particulars, time of planting, seasons and all? Experiments conducted as judiciously and carefully as this appears to have been, are of great value. They are in fact the very materials wanting to build up a better system of agriculture in this State. Although we have comparatively little bottom land, I think Dr. F. would confer an obligation on many of us, by giving a full detail of his management of his acre of creek bottom.

LAURENS.

December, 25th.

Farmers, Raise your own Hogs.

The wretched policy pursued at the South, almost from the time whereof the "immorality of man runneth not to the contrary," of raising cotton, (and in Orangeburg District we may add, of cutting timber—Eds. Southron) to buy hogs, horses and mules with, to the neglect of other important productions of the farm, has been often commented upon and as often condemned by the agricultural and newspaper press, and yet, despite all, the wretched policy is still pursued. The high prices at which hogs, horses and mules from the West are frequently sold, one would impress upon the minds of our farmers and planters as with the diamond point, the importance of a radical change in their system of farming. Yet they go on in the old beaten path heedless of the impressive lessons of experience. For years they have submitted to the "degrading position of hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the Western States and although told "with line upon line and precept upon precept," of their independence, yet they seem insensible to their slavish condition, and make no effort to improve it. They occupy towards the stock-raisers of the West, the miserable relation of tributaries. For them do they carelessly toil. To fill their pockets they impoverish their lands, exhaust their own energies and the strength of their slaves, and live hard, feeding almost

solely upon the bread and meat furnished them by their inexorable task-masters, and denying themselves the cheap luxuries of the dairy and garden. Scarcely a fruit tree, worthy of the name, adorns their homesteads; only a few mangy runts of hogs to be seen about their premises, almost too poor to drag themselves from the fence corner to feed upon the scant grass which nature has kindly provided for them. And such cows as may be seen stalking about the farm of a cold winter's day, it were impossible to describe, whose every motion is intently watched by the buzzards, in momentary expectation that they will drop down and die and furnish them a scant meal. And such insipid milk as these poor kind yield with their life, cannot with any propriety be called milk. The little ball of butter that may be extracted from it by dint of hard, persevering churning, is as white and insipid as the milk itself. And who of the young folks have ever seen a homemade cheese? We have been "man and boy for thirty-nine years," and have never seen one. But we are wandering.

For the encouragement of the farmers to at least raise their own meat, we have been kindly furnished by Mr. Henry Burton, an excellent neighbor and most successful planter in this District, with a list containing the weights of a number of hogs killed by him last winter. From this we glean the following particulars; Mr. Burton killed twenty-two hogs two years old; the average weight of which was nearly 254 lbs. The heaviest of this lot weighed 434 lbs. He also killed one fourteen months old which weighed 310 lbs. Fifteen of one year old average 177 1-8 lbs., the heaviest weighing 212 lbs. Some of our readers will recollect the monstrous hog Mr. Burton exhibited at the last Agricultural Fair at this place. Having prepared him properly and fattened him as well as an overflowing corn crib would enable him, he killed him the 23 of last month and he weighed gross 790 lbs., neat 701 lbs. We have forgotten his age; if we mistake not he was three years old. The whole number of hogs killed by Mr. Burton of his own raising was 71, averaging 232 1-4 lbs. a head. Now, is not Mr. Burton's success encouraging to others to follow his example? He made a large cotton crop, too, plenty of corn of course, and an abundance of every thing else that can be raised on a farm.—*Newberry Sentinel*.

Blood Stock, What is it?

Many farmers have most curious notions in regard to the meaning of the phrase "Blood Stock." Many have an idea that it must be imported stock, and held at a high price, because it has been brought across the ocean.

But in England there is a wide distinction between what is called blood stock and the common stock of that country. Certain breeders of stock have been extremely nice in regard to breeding. They have selected from the common run of cattle the very best they could find, and have kept them apart from the common run of cattle, casting off all the inferior individuals that often show themselves in the best herds.

By pursuing this course for years in succession a *race* is produced superior to the common run of cattle—and at length this race becomes so perfect that you can place much reliance on sue progeny. Different courses have been pursued by stock breeders in England—but generally the aim has been to produce large animals, and such as will fatten early, regardless of their merits as milkers.

The short horn Durhams meet the views of those who prize themselves in the growth of the largest animals, and such as will fatten at three or four years of age. These cattle are said to fatten at less expense also than the promiscuous herds of our country—but as reliable milkers the full Durhams have failed to give satisfaction to purchasers.

But a prejudice exists against what is called “blood stock” that is, imported stock, and the question is often asked, why is not our own native stock as good as any that can be imported? We have cows of no particular breed that will excel the general run of imported cows, and why shall we not rely on them in preference to what is termed “blood stock?”

Now we have no idea that the farmers of Britain are the only people capable of producing “blood stock.” They have taken the lead in this business, and to them we look for information in regard to results—but we are not bound, hand and foot, to the opinions of foreign breeders.

Let us examine this subject fairly. Is it best to breed promiscuously and pick out of the mass production the best looking individuals—or is it better to endeavor to rear a *race* from the most noted milkers, and keep that race apart from the mean animals which are often reared as farm stock?

A drover who goes into the interior to buy cows will prefer such as are bred by an old farmer who has long been in the practice of raising his own calves, and breeding from the best of his cows. A farmer who has pursued this course for twenty years or more has now, in fact, “blood stock” of his own production, and can calculate with considerable confidence on the qualities of the calves or young cattle that he has produced.

By pursuing this mode we can rear as good blood stock as any foreigner who ever lived. Time, patience, and strict attention are needed to come to the result which foreign breeders have come to the result which foreign breeders have come to in the improvement of their herds. We can have as good cattle as any that have been produced in England if we will have patience and continue long in the right course.

It often happens that an individual cow, of no particular breed, will yield more milk and butter than the average of blood stock. What of it? Will her progeny do the like? If we cannot rely on her progeny we cannot account her as of any great advantage the public, though her owner may have made profits out of her.

Drovers go annually into the interior to buy cows to supply a demand of people who live on the sea board, or near large towns where

young cattle cannot be raised without great cost. A shrewd drover picks up thirty or forty of the best cows that he can find in Vermont or in Canada.

Well, he sells to those who cannot afford to rear calves. The purchasers are benefited by this course of trade, but the State is not advancing by this course of traffic. The best lot of cows is *transferred* from Vermont to Rhode Island—but not the least advance is made in the improvement of stock. Rhode Island still continues to make veal of all the calves, and Vermont continues to rear all, good and bad.

And yet we hear croakers declaiming against blood stock, or select stock, becomes a bastard individual is sometimes found to prove superior to the average of blood stock or legitimate stock.

Imported stock and all blood stock should be judged by its real merits. If Americans will pay the same attention to breeding which foreigners have done, they can, without doubt, rear as good animals as any of foreign production. Will they not make the trial?

[Massachusetts Ploughman.

Plant a Grape Vine

Every person who has the control of a square rod of ground whereon plants may grow, can scarcely do better than to set a grape vine of the Concord, Isabella or Diana varieties. The first cost is trifling, and the after-care of them, more of a pleasure than a task. The grape is not only palatable and nutritious for those who are well, but is exceedingly grateful to the sick giving tone to the digestive organs, and healthy action to the whole alimentary canal.]

Before setting the root, throw out the earth, to the depth of two or three feet and fill up ten inches with coarse manure of any sort, old bones oyster shells, &c., and then throw in rich loam; into this rake a few quarts of house ashes, then fill up with loam and composted manure, and the soil is ready for the root.

After the plant is set, scatter on strawy manure, or leaves, and through the summer occasionally throw upon this the contents of the tubs on washing days. A. J. Downing, late editor of the *Horticulturist*, says: “I have seen the Isabella grape produce 3,000 fine cluster of well-ripened fruit in season, by the liberal use of soap-suds from the weekly wash.”

The effect of soap-suds on other plants is sometimes surprising. A cypress vine which had remained stationary for a fortnight, when about two inches high, immediately commenced growing after a good watering with soap-suds, and grew about six inches the first five days.

With a little care this may all be well done by any one who has never attempted it before. Under this treatment in the course of three or four years you will be amply repaid by a most beautiful crop of luscious grapes, and a vine greatly ornamental to the grounds and dwelling.

PRUNING.—The grape vine bleeds readily. Never prune at all, until the vine has grown one or two years, for it needs the aid of the small branches in order to push forward large and vigorous roots. Late in October or in No-

venber is a proper time—never when the sap is in motion in the spring. As the fruit grows on new wood every year, in pruning it is necessary to cut back the branches to within two or three eyes of the main stem. The cultivator will find plain directions in *Cole's Fruit Book*, which costs but fifty cents, and it will enable him to see the whole operation illustrated by engravings.

Never pinch off the leaves to aid the ripening of the fruit, as they are placed there for the very purpose you desire to accomplish.

Plant a grape vine, and before long some of you will be thankful to him who gave you the hint.

CURE FOR PURGING.—Take of pulverized common white chalk, and of ginger, each a tablespoonful, put the same into the calf's milk, and stir well while the calf is drinking it—the tendency of the chalk being to settle on the bottom of the pail or trough. I have used this remedy for a dozen years or more, and have recommended it to many persons during the time. However, if a calf is carefully watched from day to day, and fed on proper food, suitably warmed, there will seldom be any occasion to treat him for any malady.

Merchandizing vs. Farming.

We recollect to have seen, a few years since, a well authenticated statement that a very large proportion, more than ninety out of every hundred of those who engaged in mercantile pursuits, in and about one of the large Eastern cities, either failed or were unsuccessful. This statement has been brought to our recollection by reading an article in a late paper, said to be an extract from one of Dr. Boardman's lectures to merchants, which we have found so interesting that we copy a portion of it for our readers.

The statistics relating to our last commercial crisis, are frightful—as will be seen by the following table:

Number of applicants for relief under the general bankrupt law, 1841,.....	33,739
Number of creditors retained.....	1,049,693
Amount of debts stated.....	\$140,934,615
Valuation of property surrendered.....	\$43,697,397

According to these returns, a capital of forty-three millions was made to sustain an indebtedness of four hundred and forty millions! And the real facts were much worse. The *dividends actually paid* were, in the Southern Districts of New York, one cent on the dollar; in the Northern Districts, thirteen and one-third cents; in Connecticut, a half cent; Mississippi, six cents to one thousand dollars; in Maine, a half cent; in Michigan and Iowa, a quarter cent; in New Jersey, four cents to the hundred dollars—and so on throughout the Union. These figures are pregnant with meaning. And they concern the moralist no less than statesmen and legislatures. They display, as in a mirror, the reckless mania for speculation and prodigality, which brought about the crash of 1837. Four hundred millions of dollars swallowed up, and nothing to show for it! Nothing! Alas, there was too much to show for it. A paralyzed commerce—stagnation in all the marts of business—thousands of families ruined—comfort

and opulence succeeded by penury and suffering—wreck of fortunes, and, far worse, wrecks of character, strewn all over the land—faithlessness, dishonesty, treachery in every direction—crime enough to blast a nation in this world, and ruin them in the next; *these* were the avails of that four hundred millions wasted in riotous and wicked speculations. And its criminality is not extenuated by the fact that through the favor of a benign Providence, the recuperative energy of the country has in a measure retrieved our pecuniary losses.

It has been aptly observed, that “directly above the great cataract of insolvency lie most dangerous rapids.” A boatman whose shallop has been drawn into the whirling tide above Niagara, would supply no inapposite example of an embarrassed merchant, sweeping on towards the final catastrophe. Those who have seen and shuddered over the spectacle, tell us that the struggle of a waterman caught in the “rapids,” the superhuman energy with which he tugs at the oars, the spasmodic grasp with which he snatches at every projecting rock, the frenzy with which he flies from one end of his frail skiff to the other, and the commingled horror and despair depicted in his countenance, as the remorseless waves hurry him on to the verge of the cataract, constitute a scene which neither pen nor pencil could delineate.

Who has not seen the corresponding process enacted over and over again in the walks of trade—an embarrassed house striving to elude bankruptcy which is hovering over them?

With what anxiety and desperation do they labor to stave off the impending calamity, which they see and yet will not see. What a rallying of their resources! What skillful and rapid transmutations of their precarious credit into successive shapes, adjusted to fresh exigencies! New purchases and forced sales—usurious interests—notes offered at untried banks—fresh drafts on neighboring houses—proceeds, which should have been remitted to their principals, applied to cancel paper—one piece of property after another sacrificed—urgent appeals to private friends for succor—money raised on borrowed securities—and all this while appearances kept up—mind and body on the rack—candor giving way to concealment—integrity breaking down—earnest and unsuccessful efforts to regard wrong actions as right, and to believe there is no real danger—conscience reclaiming—the whole character deteriorating—and the house driving on toward the fatal abyss.

Contrasted with such a picture as is here presented, how attractive is the farmer and agriculturist. Failure with him, is next to impossibility. He hardly dreams of such an event. His crops may fail, and other misfortunes may happen him to reduce his income—but his farm, his home, remains. He needs no capital but what is invested in his land and stock, and if he makes but small profits, he is independent, and has no fears of bankruptcy. The fluctuations in the money market which are continually harassing the commercial and mercantile world, he hardly hears of till they are past. We do not wish to overestimate the privileges and advantages of the farmer; but if other callings

are more profitable at times, few can be followed with more independence and enjoyment.

[*Indiana Farmer.*]

We would not argue that the above is a fair presentation of the use of capital in the hands of our merchants; for it but represents those select cases of which the bankrupt court becomes the record; but still the general intentions of the article, so far as portraying in perhaps too vivid colors the risks of the merchant, are true. In further illustration of this fact we would state that many years ago we had an opportunity of examining the rent roll of one of the wealthiest men in New York for 20 years. He owned 70 stores in the 1st Ward, which were occupied by wholesale grocers, the safest and best class of New York merchants, and still in this list they presented the fact that but one in ten had continued business for 10 consecutive years without failing. And with this fairly before our farmers, still we find the owners of large farms who by industry and frugality have been enabled to save five, ten, or twenty thousand dollars, sending their most active minded sons into the cities to become merchants, and advancing these savings as capital, while the less active minded, with insufficient capital, remains at home to conduct the farm. The sequel may be thus stated, but one in ten of these would-be merchants succeed; the other nine become city clerks, or die from premature disappointment or dissipation, or else return home as paupers, to be sustained by the farmer brother who has remained on the home-stead.

We cannot agree with the writer of the above that farmers never fail, on the contrary many do so, and a still larger number drag out a miserable and laborious existence, from not adopting the current improvements in agriculture. —ED. WORK. FAR.

The Corn Cob and the Husk or Bran of Wheat.

The high prices of grain are teaching useful lessons of economy. Never before has there been such demand for the valuable machines made for grinding the corn cob with the grain. We receive constant assurances of the value of the food thus prepared, and have no doubt the use of these machines will become so general, as to effect an immense saving of food. All the facts connected with the consumption of the corn cob, indicate an intrinsic value entirely independent of the preparation by the machine.

We wish to call attention to another article, which is estimated far below its real value. One which more concerns consumers generally than the farmer, but which it becomes every intelligent farmer to understand—we mean the *husk or bran* of wheat. Prof. Johnston in his *Chemistry of Common Life* has the following:

“The bran or husk of wheat which is separated from the fine flour in the mill, and is often condemned to humbler uses, is somewhat more nutritious than either the grain as a whole, or the whiter part of the flour. The nutritive quality of any variety of grain, depends very much upon the proportion of gluten it contains; and the proportion of this in the whole grain, the bran and the fine flour respectively, of the

same sample of wheat is very nearly as follows:

Whole bran (outer and inner skin)	14 to 18	per ct.
Whole grain	12	per ct.
Fine flour	10	per ct.

The whole meal obtained by simply grinding the grain, is equally nutritious with the grain itself. By sifting out the bran, we render the meal less nutritious, weight for weight, and when we consider that the bran is rarely less, and is sometimes more than one-fourth of the whole weight of the grain, we must see that the total separation of the covering of the grain, causes much waste of wholesome human food. Bread made from the whole meal is therefore more nutritious; and as many persons find it also a more salutary food than white bread, it ought to be more generally preferred and used.

The gluten of the husk resides chiefly in the inner covering of the grain. Hence the outer covering may be removed, without sensible loss of nutriment, leaving the remainder both more nutritious than before, weight for weight, and also more digestible than when the thin outer covering is left upon the corn.

An ingenious American instrument has been patented, by which the removal of the outer covering is said to be completely effected without injury to the bulk of the grain.”

“The Beasts that Perish.”

We mean, good reader, those old cows and oxen, yours perchance, destined to die of cold and starvation, somewhere between the 10th of March and the 10th of April, 1856. “poor and very ill favored, and lean fleshed,” such as Pharaoh dreamed of, but “never saw in all the land of Egypt for badness.” We are neither a Prophet, nor the son of a Prophet; but judging by the past, we have a distinct foreseeing of what will surely come to pass, as to these said lean kine.

In the first place they will do what they did in Pharaoh's dream; they will eat up the fat kine. That's their mission and their revenge. Whatever of profit your generous milkers and well fatted oxen may have yielded, will surely be swallowed up in this most unthrifty trade of murrain hides. It is a trade that cannot by possibility be made to pay expenses. Even the farmer who discharged his overseer, because the result of his year's management show a falling off in this source of income, we have reason to believe made no gain by such sagacious policy.

Apart from any consideration of profit, surely no man, much less one who calls himself a christian, will distinctly anticipate and realise the misery, and slow pining wretchedness of the helpless brutes he has charge of, without taking prompt and efficient measures to guard against it. It is for this reason, we call attention to the matter now. Now is the time to prevent it, because now it can be readily done. There is no difficulty about it if taken in time.

Overlook your stock and your means of support, and determine what proportion you have the amplest provision for, through the winter and spring. All supernumeraries, either sell to your neighbor who may want, or begin at once to fatten for the butcher, and get rid of before Christmas.

For those that remain, have not only good and sufficient food, but houses or sheds, and dry beds. Food is not sufficient without protection from the weather. High feeding will compensate in a measure for exposure, but it is very wasteful management. Every animal should have *at least* the protection of a shed, closed on three sides. Cattle winter better, perhaps, in such sheds than in closer houses, but only because of the difficulty of ventilating the latter. The warmer an animal can be kept, the more economically can he be fed, other things being equal; *but clean wholesome air is as necessary as food.* The master should go to bed on a stormy night with the comfortable reflection, that every beast dependant upon him, is as comfortable as himself. Such management will break up the whole trade in murrain hides, but will be a profitable loss, and one that the farming community can well afford.—*Ex.*

Fattening Animals.

There are certain principles which apply to the feeding of animals, which we will shortly notice:

1. The breed is of great importance. A well bred animal not only affords less waste, but has the meat in the right places, the fibre is tender and juicy and the fat is put on just where it is wanted. Compare the hind leg of a full blooded Durham ox, and a common one. The bone at the base of the tail extends much further in the former affording more room for flesh, and the thigh swells out of convex or circular shape; while in the common ox it falls in, dishing and hollow. Now the round is the most valuable cut, and is only found in perfection in high-bred stock. The same is the case over the whole body. So well do eastern butchers understand this that their prices are regulated by the breed, even where two animals are equally fat. They know that in a Durham or Hereford ox, not only will there be less offal in proportion to weight, but the greatest quantity of meat will be where it brings the highest price when retailed, and will be of a richer flavor and more tender fibre. The same is the case with hogs. A large hog may chance to make more meat on a given quantity of food than a small one, but the meat of the first will be coarse and tasteless compared with the other; and in the east flavor and tenderness greatly regulate prices. Consequently moderate sized, short-legged, small headed hogs, always, in the long run, beat large breeds out of flavor. In preparing for market, "fashion and taste" must be as much considered by a farmer as by the tailor.—This one fact is at present revolutionizing the English breed of sheep. The aristocracy always paid high for small Welch and Scotch mutton; but the great consumers, the mechanics

preferred large fat joints. The taste is now changed. In Manchester and other such cities, these large joints have become unsaleable; and all the efforts of the breeder are now turned towards small breeds maturing early, with comparatively little fat. According to late writers, the large Leicester and Cotswolds are going quite out of fashion. When we give three thousand dollars for a Durham bull it is not that his progeny are "intrinsically" more valuable to that amount, but the increased value and the fashion together make up the difference. And it is thus that while Durhams and Herefords are preferred for ships and packing, Devons are high in repute for private families. The joints are smaller, but the meat has a peculiar richness, probably found in no other kind of stock; and the proportionate waste is said to be less than in any other breed. Thus in the London market, the Scotch Kyloes, and then the Devons, (the former even smaller than the latter) brings the highest price, because preferred by the aristocracy. So in Dublin, spayed heifers are sought for. But the breed also regulates the profit. There is nothing more certain than that one kind of animal will fatten to a given point on much less food than another, and as fattening our stock is only another mode of selling our grain and grass, those animals are to be preferred which come to maturity soonest, and fatten on the least food. The difference in hogs is very great and important.—While some breeds must be fed for two or three winters, others are full grown and fattened at ten months old; and the difference in profit is enormous. We cannot go into particulars, but the following rules may be considered as applying to all. An animal may be expected to fatten easily when it has fine bone, and fine soft elastic skin, with thin or silky hair: the head and legs short, the "barrel" large, but chest and lungs small; and when it is quiet, sleepy and easy in temper. An unquiet, restless, quick-tempered animal is generally a bad feeder, and unprofitable.

2. Much depends in fattening on outward and mechanical management. Fat is *carbon*, or the coal which supplies the body with heat. If we are exposed to cold, it is burnt up in our lungs as fast as it is deposited by the blood; but if we are kept warm by shelter or clothing, it is deposited throughout the body, as a supply on hand when needed. Warm stables and pens are a great assistance in fattening, and should never be neglected. So, also, quiet and peacefulness are important. Every excited action consumes some part of the body which

has to be supplied by the food, and detracts from the fat. In the climate of Michigan, warm stables, regular feeding at fixed hours, and kind treatment, with perfect cleanliness, save many a bushel of grain. Animals fed at irregular times are always uneasy and fretting.

3. Ground and cooked food fatten much more profitably than raw food. Mr. Ellsworth found that the hogs made as much flesh on one pound of corn ground and boiled to mush as two pounds raw unground; though the first did not fatten quite as rapidly, as they could not consume as much food in the twenty-four hours. By grinding and soaking, ten hogs will each gain one-hundred pounds in weight, on the same food that five would do if it were raw.

4. A change of food helps in fattening.—Thus an ox fed entirely on corn and hay will not fatten as fast or as well as one which has roots, pumpkins, ground oats or buckwheat, &c. fed to it at regular periods. The latter may contain intrinsically less nourishing matter than the corn, but the change produces some unknown effect on the stomach and system, that adds to the capability of depositing fat. The best feeders change the food very frequently, and find that they make a decided profit by so doing. Salt should be given with every meal to cattle—say an ounce a day. It preserves the appetite and prevents torpor of the liver, to which all fattening animals are subject.—This torpor, or disease, is, to a certain extent, conducive to fat; but carried too far the animal sinks under it.

5. In cattle the skin should be particularly attended to. A fat animal is in an unnatural state, and consequently easily subject to disease. Taking no exercise, it has not its usual power of throwing off poisons out of the system; and if the skin is foul, the whole labor is thrown on the kidneys. It is found by experience that oxen, regularly curried and cleaned daily, fatten better and faster than when left to themselves; and if the legs are pasted with dung, as is too often the case, it seriously injures the animal.

6. Too much rich food is injurious. The stomach can only assimilate a certain quantity at once. Thus an ox will prosper better on thirty pounds of corn and thirty pounds of cob ground together daily, than on forty pounds of ground corn. These mixtures are also valuable and saving of cost for hogs when first put in the pen. If an animal loses its appetite, the food should at once be changed, and if possible roots, pumpkins, or steamed hay may be given.

7. Oxen will fatten better if the hay or stalks are cut for them, but care must be taken not to cut too short. An inch in length is about the right size for oxen, half or three-quarters of an inch for horses.

[*Farmer's Com. and Horticultural Gazette.*

REPORT

Of the Committee on Grasses. Read before the Pendleton Farmers' Society, at its 40th Anniversary, Oct. 13th., 1855.

The Committee on Grasses, have requested their Chairman to present, in lieu of any report from them, a statement of his experiment in the raising of Hay. The Chairman of said Committee is, himself, quite sensible of his incompetency to instruct such a body as this, in regard to any branch of Agriculture. I can however tell my short experience in Hay-making and I can give my impressions of the value of Hay in a section of country like ours. And this I will do as briefly as possible.

That some kind of "roughness" is an indispensable part of the food of every horse and cow, we all know well. In this part of South Carolina, we rely mainly on Fodder and Shucks to supply this indispensable requisite. Three years ago, I was travelling in Tennessee, just across the North Carolina line. I visited the farm of an old gentleman, whom I found, busy cutting his beautiful meadows. He looked at me with curiosity as being from South Carolina. "So you live in South Carolina, (said he) the country where they pull fodder." The question is, can we produce any thing better than that we have been accustomed to? Will our climate and our soil enable us to do anything better than pulling fodder? My limited experience leads me to believe that by diverting a portion of our bottom-lands from the culture of corn, we can, in this part of South Carolina, produce good hay, and that it will pay better than pulling fodder with corn and cow-peas thrown into the bargain.

1. I will not stay to enquire whether stripping off the fodder does or does not injure the corn. Farmers are divided on this, as they are on an hundred other matters which would seem easy to settle, and so, although following the oldest trade in the world, appeared to have as many open questions among them, as disturb the peace of either of the learned professions. I will just remark however, that in the case of hay, *versus fodder* the defendant fodder comes into this court with a serious doubt resting upon his character, by reason of a pretty wide-spread and perhaps a growing conviction in the minds of farmers, that he has done much damage to their corn. But to pass this by, I suppose I may allege without fear of contradiction as a second objection to fodder pulling that—

2. It is unwholesome work, making it necessary for the hands to be wet frequently to the skin in the early morning, after which their clothes must dry upon them under our hot sun.

3. The chief advantage of hay over fodder is—

in the yield. This year I pulled fodder for about four weeks, and cut hay from my meadow for about six weeks, with the same number of hands. The results were about 20,000 lbs. fodder to about 90,000 weight of hay. The season moreover had been very unfavorable from constant rain to the cutting of hay, but contrariwise, the weather in fodder pulling was as fine as possible. Now reckon both hay and fodder worth 50 cents per 100 lbs, and the fodder crop of 20,000 lbs is worth \$100, while 4 weeks cutting of hay, or 60,000 lbs., would be worth \$300.

4. But another advantage of hay, is its superior qualities for nourishment. It is said that good hay is half as good as corn. If fodder is worth 50 cents, hay is surely worth 75 cents per 100 lbs. My four weeks cutting then is worth \$450.

5. Let us make another comparison of the value of hay and fodder. From 16 acres I cut this year about 90,000 lbs. of hay, or 45 tons, which we will reckon as only $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre—to ballance any possible excess in calculating the whole yield at 75 cts. per 100 lbs. the product is \$37 50 per acre. Now the same land would yield say 40 bushels.

Corn worth 50 cts. the bushel, \$20 00

400 lbs fodder at 50 cts. the 100 lbs. 2 00

5 bushel peas at 60 cts. per bushel 3 00

Pea vines, say the worth of 2 00 \$27.00

Now here is a clear gain of \$9 50 upon each acre, which in five years would amount to \$47, 50. Then you may add the greater cost of labors in working the corn crop, and also the damage to the land from this continual ploughing, and the advantage on the other hand from shading and rest occasioned by the grass crop.

6. Look at hay as one element in a system of rotation for bottom lands. Suppose we adopt Mr. Latta's idea and put bottom lands in grass for two years and then in corn the third year. The sod of a two years meadow turned under for corn every third year, would in time raise the productive power of our bottom lands from 40 bushels corn to 60, 80 and 100 bushels, and the cleansing crop every third year, would obviate what is so much feared by many in respect to the cultivated grasses—viz, the killing out of those grasses by weeds and by native grasses.

7. Another advantage of hay (I speak of that made from Timothy, Herds Grass or clover,) is, that it comes in earlier than fodder. I began to cut on the 1st. July. Last year, as will be remembered, all kinds of "roughness" was scarce in the extreme. The first week in July there

was very little fodder left in this neighborhood, but I had already a quantity of good hay cut, and cured.

8. Again, fodder pulling, unless one has more force than we generally keep in proportion to lands cultivated, comes in the way of sowing turnips and even rye and barley. But if we had hay enough to deliver us from the degraded and miserable condition in which the old Tennessean judged us to be, as "*a country where they pull fodder.*" we could get in our turnips and afterwards our rye and our barley in good season, which surely are very important matters to any farming region.

9. The history of my experiment is as follows. In September 1853, I cut off the corn from 16 acres bottom and hauled it away, stalks and all, to the neighboring hill sides, where I set it up in shocks until I got time to take it home. In the early part of October, after thoroughly preparing the land by ploughing and harrowing, I brushed in the grass seed and then rolled it all over with a heavy log roller.—What I sowed was a mixture of

Timothy.....	4 bushels.
Orchard.....	18 "
Clover.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
Herds grass.....	5 "

In all..... $29\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

The cost of seed was about \$63 25. The following July I cut 25 tons of hay and in October 10 tons more. After that, I pastured the meadow with from 15 to 20 head of cattle and several horses for more than a month. This year is the second year of the meadow. I have cut twice and obtained 45 tons, and can now pasture my cattle until the wet winter sets in.

10. The second crops of both years, was native grasses. I am by no means certain that these grasses will not eat out the foreign grasses. But I should not regard that as any very great evil, for I would have no objection to turn my meadow into corn next year, and sow down a fresh meadow elsewhere, if I had provided the seed in time.

11. As a first experiment with me, I can not but regard this one as very successful. Indeed I wonder that such a mixture of seeds as I sowed, (directed by a Northern agricultural writer however) did not ensure a complete failure. It was a great error, I am satisfied, to put in the orchard grass. It comes in much earlier than the others and it grows in tufts and broad tussocks which fit it rather for pasture, than meadow. Were I to sow again, I would put in for every acre

Timothy,	12 quarts.
Herds grass,	12 "
Clover,	6 "

12. There is a grass introduced amongst us, by our associate, Mr. Latta, from North Carolina (originally from England) which he considers very superior, both for hay and pasture. It is called the Evergreen Grass. I have commenced to sow down some 6 acres of it, putting in $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre.

13. I have made no very satisfactory experiments with grass on the uplands. From what I have attempted however, I am of the opinion that sown in September, Red Clover might do well in our climate, on uplands.

JOHN B. ADGER.

American Agriculture.

It is pleasant to turn for a moment from the political demoralization of the country, the strifes of angry spoilsmen, and the clamorous fanaticism of incendiaries and abolitionists, to contemplate the peaceful assemblages, fairs and exhibitions, that the prevalent interest in agriculture is bringing about throughout the country. Agriculture is, at last, the basis of the wealth, the prosperity, and the happiness of this country. For a long time neglected, it is now attracting the attention and engaging the zealous efforts of many of our most prominent men. This newly-awakened zeal has spread from state to state; and many who hitherto contended against each other, with angry emulation, in the strifes of politics, are now engaged in a peaceful agricultural competition. There is a general rivalry among farmers, as to which shall exhibit the best ordered farm, and which shall raise the best stock, cattle, fowls and flowers. This has given rise to agricultural societies, and the exhibitions held under these auspices, together with the premiums awarded by their committees, have greatly reacted to increase the friendly competition. Many of our first men—first in politics, first in letters, and first in social standing—have caught the impulse, and are directing their labors and their energies to make agriculture the chief profession and the chief interest of the country.

This is one of the best indications in favor of the development of the wealth of the country. But, at the same time, we hope that the ambition to excel as agriculturists will not degenerate into a base passion for money making. The hospitality of American farmers has been one of their most attractive qualities, and we should lament any change that would transform them into selfish, heartless and hide-bound hunters

after the "almighty dollar." Perhaps the most marked tendency of our present race of men is to money-making. It has become the absorbing passion of many classes. Our mechanics, our tradesmen, our lawyers and doctors, and those engaged in the various departments of traffic and commerce, vie with each other in the pursuit of wealth. Foreigners speak of us as given up to the worship of mammon. They accuse us of eating fast, going to bed late, rising early, neglecting wholesome recreations and needful exercise, in order to make the most we can out of our business.

We hope the great agricultural class, who thus far have escaped the general demoralization, political, social, and business, and who have honored themselves and honored their country by making American hospitality proverbial at home and abroad—we hope that they will not be drawn into the current of that shining Pactolus, which, while it flows with gold, yet transforms into iron the hearts of all who plunge into its sparkling waters.

[Washington Sentinel.]

Sinclair's Corn and Cob Mill.

Arnoldwood, September 15, 1855.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

GENTLEMEN:—This being a rainy day, we have been using Sinclair & Co's Cylinder Machine for grinding corn on the cob. With 4 mules, and 14 inch pulley, without forcing, we ground 40 bushels in two and a half hours. On a previous occasion with two mules and 18 in. pulley, we ground twelve bushels per hour. Much depends on the corn; the smaller the cob, the less time is required. The machine works well—grinds finer and better than any I have seen. Its durability, time alone can test. Believing the subject of interest to the agriculturist, I desire to sustain with my testimony, (be it worth what it may,) the excellent President of our Agricultural Society, in his views respecting the feeding of corn and cob meal. I know a working animal will do better on a half bushel ground corn and cob, (equal to one peck of corn,) than on a peck and half shelled corn. The ground corn to be fed dry, to avoid the possibility of souring. Early in the season, whilst the corn is soft, old corn should be ground with the new, otherwise the machine will clog and not grind more than a week's consumption at a time, as it will heat. When it is entirely dry, two or three week's supply may be safely ground.

Yours, &c. respectfully,

J. Q. HEWLETT.

COW STABLES AND SHEDS.—If you have no cow stable or sheds on your place, set to work and have them erected. Humanity and interest both concur in commending this advice to your adoption, and we, therefore, most earnestly hope that you may be induced to act upon it, without farther delay.



The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. VII., No. 2, : : : February, 1856.

"LAURENS."—Our thanks are due to friend "Laurens" for his yearly contribution ("Rambling Thoughts.")—wish they were monthly instead of yearly. We fear some of our old friends who have done much good service, are growing weary; we fear our soil is becoming sterile; even our former luxuriant crops of "Broomsedge" seem to be failing; and as to "Chinquapin Ridge," it has produced us no fruit now for many months. We occasionally get a crop from "Pine Lands" and "Sand Level." "Sand Hill" recuperated a season or two since, and now yields up her rich treasures to our common garner. May all who partake, consider themselves equally bound to contribute their mite.

But, in addition to thanking "Laurens" for his "Rambling Thoughts," we set out with the intention of calling the attention of our readers specially to them, for they well merit the marked attention and consideration of the whole agricultural class of our State. As to the future prospects of the "*Farmer and Planter*," we have some ominous forebodings which lead us to different conclusions from those of our friend; indeed, we have already the external evidence of something having been conceived in the womb of our State Society, which, when it becomes fully developed by the labors of its *Alma Mater*, will produce quite a contrary effect to what we at one time believed the existence of a State Society would have on its fortunes, (the F. & P). This must, however, in a great measure, depend on the will and exertions of its friends, as we have determined on leaving it with them, and *them alone* to decide. It is not very material with us, be the result what it may, for unless we are much more adequately compensated for our labors than we ever have been, our feeble exertions to sustain and improve the agricultural and kindred interests of our State, it will be infinitely better for us, pecuniarily, as well as for our future comfort and ease, to attend alone to our farming interest, which we now have necessarily much to neglect; so much in fact, that we have determined not to continue the publication of our paper after the present year unless we procure the services of a competent Assistant Editor. This we *know* we can do, however, if our friends desire, and will so increase our income as to enable us to pay for his services. The printing of the transactions of the State Society alone,

and at a moderate compensation, would enable us to do this, besides the additional subscribers the organship of the Society would bring to us. But if there is any one more entitled to it, or if the interests of the Society imperatively require (as some seem to think,) that it should be given to another, then in the name of justice and fair dealing, let them have it, and let us go to the plow.

On the subject of the (by many) very grudging appropriation of our Legislature to the State Society, we had, when we commenced this article, intended to say a few words. "It is true," (says "Laurens,") "that our Legislature, while it appropriated a million of dollars to the building of a New State House, and five thousand annually to an Agent to superintend it, and entertained favorably a project of increasing the number of Judges, at an expense of about fifteen thousand dollars per annum, debated and hesitated whether to give the State Agricultural Society three or five thousand dollars, and actually refused a pittance for a mineralogical survey of the State." (We were of the opinion that the sum of three thousand dollars was appropriated for this object.—Ed.) "But a better time is dawning," &c. We sincerely hope that "*a better time is dawning*." But it all depends upon our own exertions, our own determination not to be longer "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for other professions than our own—the paramount profession of all others. As long as we tamely submit to other professions leading us by the nose, we may expect nothing better. No, no! let us control the Legislature, instead of suffering it to control us. We intend to say more on this subject to show what has been done for our interest, and what for *all other* interests by our Legislators. In the meantime we would refer our readers to Col. MARSHALL's Memorial to our last Legislature, a copy of which he politely handed us whilst at Columbia.

State Agricultural Society.

I see in the Tri-Weekly *Carolinian* of January 3rd. 1856, the Executive Committee had a meeting January 1st, and adopted certain resolutions, which you, no doubt, have seen. I hope your friends will stand by you. I would write more fully, but a friend is waiting on me to leave.

Believe me your friend,

R. A. S.

REMARKS.—Yes, friend S., we *have* seen them, but we cannot say with *surprise*. They were just what we have been expecting to see after each Executive meeting since the August Convention, which organized our Society, and adopted *that* Constitution; the 7th article of which gives the Executive Committee the power to appoint a Secretary and Treasurer, whose duty *under the direction* of said Committee is assigned in the 8th article, and among others, "to edit an Agricultural Paper, to be published *by the Society, wherever, in their opinion*, its publication shall be deemed expedient." (Whether the word *their* ap-

plies to the Society or the Committee, we are not quite certain. The Committee have, however, "taken the responsibility," and the resolutions which we give below is the result.

So far as our individual interest is concerned, we have not a word to say. We leave this with our friends, believing if we have any claims on the agriculturist of our State, they will not shove us aside to make way for money-making aspirants.

We desire not the Secretaryship of the Society, nor the Organship, if it *must* be published in Columbia, and for which we can see no absolute necessity; but we will say this much in advance of any appointment, *That we will publish at our Office, in Pendleton, all the transactions necessary to be published by the Society, for just one-half of what would be charged for the same in Columbia.* It has been predicted, as we are informed, that the five thousand dollars appropriated by our last Legislature, would be given for "fat calves and pigs." We trust it may never be squandered on less deserving objects.—Ed. F. & P.

From the South Carolinian.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, January 1st, 1856, the following members being present:

A. P. Calhoun, President; James U. Adams, Dr. R. W. Gibbs, Adam G. Summer, O. M. Dantzler, and E. G. Palmer.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Secretary and Treasurer be appointed for the State Agricultural Society, in addition to whose duties, as prescribed by the Constitution, the duty of Editor of an Agricultural Paper shall be added, and that for his services a compensation of \$1,500 shall be given, and he shall be required to keep an office and reside at Columbia.

Resolved, That an Agricultural Paper be established by this Committee, and be published monthly in the city of Columbia, with the title of the "South Carolina Agriculturist."

Resolved, That the Secretary and Treasurer be elected by the Executive Committee, on the first Tuesday of March next, and that the President of the Society shall give notice of the salary given and conditions required of such officer; and that all applications for the office shall be addressed to A. P. Calhoun, President, to the care of Dr. R. W. Gibbs, Columbia.

Resolved, That gentlemen who have circulars and lists for the collection of members be, and are hereby, requested to continue their efforts, and forward the results to the President, at Columbia.

The Committee adjourned, to meet on Tuesday, 4th March next.

A. P. CALHOUN, President,
A. G. SUMMER, Secretary pro tem.

Acknowledgments.

Many thanks to our esteemed friend, Col. ORR, for several valuable Documents, Seeds, &c.

Also, to our most worthy Senator in Congress, Judge EVANS, and to the Hon. CHARLES MASON, for Patent Office Reports.

To Col. SIMKINS, for a copy of his very popular Address to the State Agricultural Society. We wish he had sent us a dozen copies—many friends want it. Why have not the Executive Committee distributed with a less sparing hand?

Seeds of different kinds have been promised us by several friends through their communications, which have never been received.

Editor's Table.

WESTERN DEMOCRAT. (NEW EXCHANGE).—Vol. 4, No. 22, has been received and placed on our exchange list. The Democrat is a paper of very respectable appearance, and, from the number before us, well edited by J. J. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor, Charlotte, N. C., \$2 per annum.

THE CAROLINA CULTIVATOR.—The services, as Assistant Editor, of this already excellent paper, of B. S. HITCHCOCK, Esq., Prof. of Agricultural Chemistry in the University of N. C., have been procured, and commences with the February number. "As a gentleman of acknowledged talents and great devotion to the cause of agricultural science, we cannot doubt that his name and his contributions will prove a valuable accession to the merits of the Carolina Cultivator."

"FARM JOURNAL AND PROGRESSIVE FARMER."—DAVID WELLS, A. M., has been employed by Mr. SPANGLER, as an Assistant Editor of this valuable work.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—No. 1, Vol. 13, of this very superior work, has been received. Physicians throughout the South, who are not already taking, should do themselves the favor to subscribe for the Journal at the commencement of the present volume. Edited by S. A. DUGAS, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ga., and HENRY ROSSIGNOL, M. D., and published by Jas. McGarrett, Augusta, Ga., at three dollars per annum, *in advance*.

"ALBANY CULTIVATOR."—We are pleased to find on our table for January, our old acquaintance, which we have not had the pleasure of seeing for the last 12 months. LUTHER TUCKER, Esq., Editor of this and his other excellent work, the Country Gentlemen, has associated with him his son in conducting these two journals. We will insert notice next month.

All our old and much valued exchanges have come to hand for January, many of them dressed in a new year's habit, much enlarged and improved in appearance externally. We do not know that there can be much improvement in matter—have had but little time so far to analyze their contents. We make to all our most respectful bow on their reception.

See prospectus of the "True Carolinian," in another column, a new paper to be published at Anderson C. H., by our friend JOHN V. MOORE.

Esq., formerly one of the Editors of the Anderson "*Gazette*." Our district, perhaps, should have another paper—at least the Moore the merrier. Success, brother Moore.

Our New Advertisements.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to our new Columbia advertisements especially. Others have heretofore been noticed, but take care not to forget them, lest you may lose a good bargain if you want any thing in the line of the advertisers. When in Columbia during the latter part of the Session of our Legislature, we made the acquaintance of several of the polite and gentlemanly Merchants of that City. We also had the pleasure of renewing the acquaintance of several made two years since. In pricing the goods of various kinds in Columbia, we were somewhat surprised to find so little difference in the prices there and Charleston. We would, therefore, say to our friends, when you go to Columbia, if you wish *Groceries*, call on Messrs. Muller and Senn. If you wish any thing in the Shoe line, call on Mr. Wood; or in the *Dry Goods* line, especially cheap Carpeting, on Messrs. Hoxie & Co. We and our friends with us, purchased from each of these gentlemen, and done as well or better than we could have done in Charleston. In the article of Shoes, especially, a friend informed us that he had done better business in laying in his stock of winter shoes with Mr. Wood, than another present had done in Charleston.

As Commission Merchants, we refer to Messrs. HAMILTON & BYTHEWOOD. If you have not time to go to Columbia, send your produce to them.

Thrashing Machines

Persons wanting a good, cheap, and safe Thrasher, will do well to notice the advertisement of Messrs GARLINGTON & HARVEY, in our present number. We have this machine and have proved it to our satisfaction. So well were we pleased with its performance, that we have purchased the right for the districts of Anderson and Pickens, and shall make preparations to furnish them in time for the next harvest. The price of the size we shall commence making, No. 2, is \$35.00. Messrs. Garlington & Co. make three different sizes: No. 1, small, at \$25, No. 2 at \$35, and No. 3 at \$50. We refer to certificates for performance, and shall be pleased to receive orders within our limits as early as possible, that we may prepare to furnish accordingly.

If Spike Machines are preferred, we will order with pleasure for any friend from R. Sinclair & Co., of Baltimore, one that we can warrant to be good and durable. And then who would want a thrasher without one of Montgomery & Brother's unsurpassed if not unequal-

led *Fans*, several of which we have ordered for friends who are delighted with their performance. No use for screening at mill after your wheat has passed through Montgomery's Fan.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Calhoun Cotton.

MR. EDITOR:—I see in the last number of your valuable paper, a communication from Capt. Byrd, of Greenwood, on the Calhoun Cotton. From a little experiment I made with that Cotton, I can endorse all Capt. Byrd says as to its productive qualities. I obtained last spring, from Maj. James Creswell, of Greenwood, a few bushels of the seed, and planted just as I did my other cotton, only a little later, from which cause I did not obtain a good stand; yet, notwithstanding the imperfect stand, I gathered from a third to a fourth more per acre, than my Petit Gulph, planted in the same field, cultivated precisely alike. I planted a small lot, containing by measurement, seven-eighths of an acre, from which I gathered 1400 lbs. seed cotton, which is at the rate of 1600 lbs. per acre. This lot was not manured, nor any extra cultivation given it, though on that lot I had a good stand. From the fact that it matures some 10 or 12 days earlier than any other varieties I have tried, I think it is the cotton for our climate. I have been planting cotton, in a small way, in this District, for the last 18 years and in that time have tried several kinds of cotton, but have never found any with which I am so well pleased.

In conclusion, I must say I have none of the seed for sale; any one, however, wishing to obtain them, can do so by sending their orders to Maj. Cresswell, or, Capt. Byrd, at Greenwood, Abbeville Dist., S. C.

Very respectfully,

THOS. CUNNINGHAM.

Rock Mills, Anderson Dist., Jan. 8th, 1856.

REMARKS.—From a small experiment of our own, made from some seed sent us by Capt. Byrd, we can endorse all our friend Cunningham says in comparing the Calhoun and Petit Gulph seed.—ED. F. & P.

Calhoun Cotton.

The following communication has been received from Mr. Blake, which we publish as additional evidence in favor of the Calhoun Cotton, and to thank the writer for the seed sent us for experiment. We shall endeavor to give them a fair trial, and report the result.—ED.

The origin of the Calhoun Cotton in Abbeville District, can only be dated as far back as 1848 or 9 at which time the stock on hand on-

ly amounted to a few seed. In '52 I procured a few bushels, which enabled me to grow 1000 lbs. (per acre) on lands that I have frequently been advised to leave for other parts. Since that time, I have been raising the Calhoun successfully, and my neighbors have adopted it in preference to many other varieties that have lately been introduced, (viz): The Jordan, the Boyd, the Pomegranate, the Sugar-loaf, and even the Poor-man's relief, all have given place to the Calhoun, although much degenerated, as no particular efforts have been made to improve it.

It might be supposed from the interest manifested, that my intention was to dispose of at least two or three hundred bushels. This would be a profitable transaction at the prices they have always commanded; but my greatest ambition at present is, the interest of the farmer, and would only advise those who expect to make the culture of cotton a means of support, to procure a few of the Calhoun Seed, and select from every year's production from such stalks as may be most prolific, and my word for it, you will have the best cotton ever grown in this climate. I adopted the above plan in '52, and have continued it each succeeding year, and am now induced to believe that I have obtained (by personal attention,) a few bushels of the best seed I have ever seen.

And now, Mr. Editor, in order that others may testify to the advantages of planting the Calhoun Cotton, I herewith send you a peck of my improved stock—judge for yourself. And in conclusion, I would add, if any person wishes to obtain the unimproved Calhoun, any number of bushels could be secured simply by exchanging three bushels of any other kind for one of the Calhoun.

A. M. BLAKE.

Greenwood, Jan. 15, 1856.

We are pleased to know that the able article on "Artificial Fish Breeding," &c., by Dr. Bachman, is a most welcome change of diet to many of our readers. Below we give an extract from the private letter of a much respected friend and subscriber, who is now engaged in the business with very flattering prospects of success. We are a great lover of fish, and should be pleased to meet with them on our tables much more frequently than we do, and especially in place of the dearly raised and much less inviting Shanghai.

Our friend's letter being private, we give only his initials. He is within our own borders, however, and we shall be obliged for his promised "experience."

—Ed.

To G. SEABORN, EDITOR F. & P.—Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find my subscription for the

present year to your excellent paper. I confess I feel that I have not done my duty in not sending you a goodly number of subscribers; I hope, nevertheless, to make amends at some future day.

I am glad to see the "Artificial Fish" question is creating a sensation. I am satisfied from my own experience, that fish can be raised far cheaper than poultry, and in a greater abundance. I have a small pond in which I (last year) placed about 250 small Perch, (Mormons and Red Breast,) which I occasionally fed with bread and fresh meat chopped fine, and it is almost incredible to what extent they have increased and grown. I know I am in reason when I say, there are now at least 10,000 fish of last spring's spawning, which, if properly fed, would be ready for the table in two or three years, (at a guess). I intend building a larger pond in a week or so, in which I intend to try the Trout. I shall, at some future time, give my experience.

T. W. W.



Ladies' Department.

Girls Should Learn to keep House.

No young lady can be too well instructed in any thing which will effect the comfort of a family. What ever position in society she occupies she needs practical knowledge of the duties of a house-keeper. She may be placed in such circumstances that it will not be necessary for her to perform much domestic labor; but on this account she needs no less knowledge than if she was obliged to preside personally over the cooking stove and pantry. Indeed, I have often thought that it is more difficult to direct others, and requires more experience, than to do the same work with our own hands.

Mothers are frequently so nice and particular that they do not like to give up any part of their care to their children. This is a great mistake in their management, for they are often burdened with labor, and need relief. Children should be early taught to make themselves useful—to assist their parents in every way in their power, and consider it a privilege to do so.

Young people cannot realize the importance of a thorough knowledge of housewifery, but those who have suffered the inconveniences and mortification of ignorance can well appreciate it. Children should be early indulged in their disposition to make any experiment in cook-

ing in various ways. It is often a "troublesome help" which they afford, still it is great advantage to them.

I know a little girl, who at nine years old made a loaf of bread every week during the winter. Her mother taught her how much yeast and flour to use, and she became quite an expert baker. Whenever she is disposed to try her skill in making simple cake or pies, she is permitted to do so. She is thus, while amusing herself, learning an important lesson. Her mother calls her little house-keeper, and often permits her to get what is necessary for the table. She hangs the keys by her side, and very musical is their jingling to her ears. I think before she is out of teens, upon which she has not entered, that she will have some idea how to cook.

Some mothers give their daughters the care of house-keeping, each a week by turns. It seems to me a good arrangement, and a most useful part of their education.

Domestic labor is by no means incompatible with the highest degree of refinement and mental culture. Many of the most elegant, accomplished women I have known, have looked well to their household duties, and have honored themselves and their husbands by so doing.—*Exchange*.

Whiskers.

The editress of the *Leicester Literary Gazette* says she would as soon nestle her nose in a rat's nest of swingle tow, as allow a man with whiskers to kiss her; to which the *New Orleans Bee* somewhat ingallantly responds:—

"We don't believe a word of it! The objections which some ladies pretend to have to whiskers all arise from envy. They don't have any. They would if they could, but the fact is, the continual motion of the lower jaw is fatal to their growth. The ladies—God bless them!—adopt our fashion as fast as they can. Look at the depredations the dear creatures have committed on our wardrobe the last few years. They have appropriated our shirt bosoms, gold studs and all. They have encircled their soft bewitching neck in our standing collars and cravats—driving us men to flatties and turn downs. Their innocent little hearts have been palpitating in the inside of our waistcoats, instead of thumping against the outside, as naturally intended. They have thrust their pretty feet and ankles through our unmentionables unwhisperables unthinkaboutables—in short, as Micawber would say, breeches. And they are skipping along the streets in our higheeled boots. Do you hear, gentleman? we say boots."

Newberry Agricultural Society.

At a call meeting of this Society, held in the Court House, on Monday last, the premiums awarded at the fair of '54 were distributed by J. B. O'Neill, President of the Society. The cups could not be obtained earlier. The very efficient Treasurer of the Society, Col. D'Oyley, made every effort to prevent this delay, but it was unavoidable. The awards for '55 will be ready by the meeting of the Society in July.

The following are the awards for '54, distributed on Monday:

James Cresswell, of Greenwood, S. C., for best Stallion.

James Cresswell, best pair Lambs.

Col. John D. Williams, best Ram.

Col. John D. Williams, best Milch Cow.

A. K. Triple, best Breeding Sow.

John C. Hill, best 2 year old Colt.

Thomas W. Holloway, best pair Fowls.

W. B. McKellar, best pair Geese.

Richard Cannon, one year old Colt.

A. G. Maybin, best one year old Mule.

A. G. Maybin, best Bull.

H. H. Kinard, best two year old Mule.

C. B. Griffin, best Jack.

A. G. Summer, best Boar.

John P. Kinard, best Ewe.

The Society will regret to learn that Judge O'Neill has announced his intention of declining to serve the Society, as President, longer than July next. It is hoped he will find cause to change this intention before the next annual meeting. Judge O'Neill has been the life of his Society. He has struggled with it from its foundation until now; it is strongest, as it is the oldest Society in the State. Had his energies not been expended in its behalf, it too, like many others, would have been numbered among the things that were.—*Newberry Mirror*.

Useful Recipes.

TO REMOVE VERMIN FROM CATTLE.—Dissolve camphor gum in new rum, making the liquid pretty strong of camphor, and apply it on various parts of the body of the animal. It is a harmless application, so far as the animal is concerned leaving the coat free and clear, but destroys the lice. In about two or three week after the first application, rub on the liquid again in order to kill the young vermin that may have hatched out after the first rubbing. I know of no safe application which will prevent the eggs or nits from hatching.

CRAMP.—Those who may be subject in the night time to that excruciating pain called cramp, may be secure against its attacks by tying any kind of bandage very tightly round the leg immediately above the knee; or it may be remedied by breathing forcibly, and taking long respirations, thus exciting the action of the lungs, by which means the whole system will be animated, and perhaps in less than a minute the disorder will be abated and the pain effectually removed.

The above remedies we have heard spoken of before, and they are at least worth a trial.

MANGE IN CATTLE.—The disorder termed the mange arises from the excitement of the skin, probably brought on by derangement of the organs of digestion in consequence of poverty, engendered by hunger and want of shelter. After these are supplied, a wash made of gunpowder and water—(charcoal, nitre and sulphur)—will be found a valuable application. Mange is an infectious disorder; remove therefore the sick beast from the rest of the herd.

TO CURE THE GARGET.—A writer in the *Ohio Farmer* says that a cow affected by garget may be cured by rubbing the bag thoroughly, in all parts, with raw linseed oil; that one application is usually sufficient, if done on the first appearance of the disorder, and that two or three rubbings will, in any case, effect a cure. He also states that he has seen cows from whose bags, by reason of garget, no milk could be drawn, so far cured in forty-eight hours that they would give nearly as much milk as previous to the attack and show no further symptoms of the disease.

INDIAN MUFFINS.—A pint and a half of yellow Indian meal sifted. A handful of wheat flour. A quarter of a pound of fresh butter. A quart of milk. Four eggs. A very small teaspoonful of salt. Put the milk into a saucepan. Cut the butter into it. Set it over the fire, and warm it until the butter is very soft, but not until it melts. Then take it off, stir it well till all is mixed, and set away to cool. Beat four eggs very light; and when the milk is cold, stir them into it alternately with the meal, a little at time of each. Add the salt. Beat the whole very hard after it is all mixed. Then butter some muffin-rings on the inside. Set them in a hot oven, or on a heated gridle; pour some of the batter into each; and bake the muffins well. Send them hot to the table, continuing to bake while a fresh supply is wanted. Pull them open with your fingers, and eat them with butter, to which you may add molasses or honey.—*Farm Journal*.

DESTRUCTION OF ANTS.—A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger* says:—We give you a sure remedy—procure a large sponge wash it well, press it very dry; by so doing it will leave the small cells open—lay it on the shelf where they are most troublesome, sprinkle some fine white sugar on the sponge (lightly over it) two or three times a day, take a bucket of hot water to where the sponge is, carefully drop the sponge in the scalding water, and you will slay them by the thousand, and rid the house of these troublesome insects. When you squeeze the sponge, you will be astonished at the number that had gone in the cells.

Many lives might be saved by a knowledge of this simple recipe:

A large teaspoonful of mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and swallowed as soon as possible, acts as an emetic, sufficient to remove all that is lodged in the stomach.

HOW TO TREAT TREES RECEIVED WHEN THE GROUND IS FROZEN, OR DURING FREEZING WEATHER.—We occasionally hear of people being quite at a loss to know what to do with trees received in a cold time, or when the ground is frozen. The way is either deposit the packages in a cellar as they are received, or open them and set the roots in earth until the weather changes; or a trench may be made in the open ground, even if the surface must be broken with a pick-axe, and the tree laid in until they can be planted. They may remain in this state quite safe all

winter. Every season we receive packages of trees from Europe in mid winter, and we find no difficulty in taking care of them in this way. [*Horticulturist*.]

LIST OF PAYMENTS RECEIVED.

NAMES.	POST OFFICES.	AMOUNT.
T F Porcher, Black Oak,	S. C.,	1.
W A Cheek, Eden,	"	1.
Holmes & Stoney, Charleston, (vols 5 & 6)	"	2.
P G Stoney, Charleston (vol 6)	"	1.
Col J M Harleston, " (vols 3 to 7)	"	5.
Col J W Rawlinson, Ebenezerville, (vols 3, 4, 5, 6,)	"	4.
C W Spruill, White Hall, (vol 5 & 6)	"	2.
J S Richardson, Sumterville,	"	1.
P D Cureton, Sterling Grove,	"	3.
W A Cureton, " "	"	4.
Thos Nichols, Greenwood,	"	2.
Dr A S Gibbs, Beaufort,	"	1.
Col Wm McNeely, Fountain Inn,	"	1.
A Thompson, " "	"	2.
Wm Jones, " "	"	1.
Hon A Hasle, M D., Georgetown,	"	3.
Hon J P Zimmerman, Darlington C H.,	"	2.
Hon Jno Townsend, Edesto Island	"	1.
Col B T Watts, Cross Hill,	"	1.
Hon A Hibben, Haddrells Point,	"	1.
Hon J D Allen, Barnwell C. H.,	"	1.
Hon Charles Irby, Cheraw,	"	1.
Dr. R L Hart, Darlington, (vols 4, 5, 6)	"	3.
James Riley, Columbia,	"	1.
Hon P T Hammond, Lancaster C H.,	"	1.
Hon Dixon Barnes, " "	"	1.
Hon W B Rowell, Marion C H.,	"	1.
Messrs Sims & Friday, Columbia,	"	1.
Messrs Muller & Senn, " "	"	1.
Dr W R Johnson, Mars Bluff,	"	1.
Hon J H Witherspoon, Lancaster c h	"	2.
R Morrison, Chester c h	"	1.
Jesse Trusdel, Flat Rock,	"	1.
J G Frazer, Leavenworth,	"	1.
Dr. Sam'l Marshall, Whitehall,	"	1.
Dr W J Stevenson, Rossville,	"	1.
J D Coleman, Marion c h	"	2.
Hon J Hagood, Barnwell c h	"	1.
Henry Riley, Greenwood,	"	1.
Mrs. M E Miller, Privateer,	"	1.
E J Pugh, " "	"	1.
J J Giddens, " "	"	1.
T D Foxworth, " "	"	1.
W T Haynesworth, " "	"	1.
H H Wells, " "	"	1.
Col Wm Nettles, " "	"	1.
Jas Ferguson, Charleston,	"	5.
Maj W R Jones, Pendleton,	"	1.
John Brooks, " (vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6)	"	6.
Jas. T Latta, " (vols 4, 5, 6 & 7)	"	4.
Dr H H Bruce, Townville,	"	1.
H H Manigault, Adams Run,	"	1.
Maj. Chas Warley, Ashepoo,	"	1.
Dr J H Davis, Clinton,	"	1.
W S Reynolds, Blackville,	"	1.
Dr. Wm Thorn, Gladdens Grove,	"	1.
W W Etzminger, Level,	"	1.
Maj R A Springs, Rock Hill,	"	1.
A E Hutchison, " "	"	1.

Capt W A Campbell, Rock Hill,	S C	1.
Capt J Massey	"	1.
Wm P Broach	"	1.
Maj J C Miller, Clairmont,	"	1.
Jas W Lipscomb, Thickety Fork,	"	1.
Maj M Berry, Cedar Falls,	"	1.
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Geo W McDavid, "	"	
Allen McDavid, "	"	
J M Gambrell, "	"	5.
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A W Scott, "	"	
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With the 1st. month (January) Number, 1856.
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DAVID A. WELLS, A. M., } EDITORS
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We intend publishing condensed portions of the Prize Essays from "The Journal of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland," which are not accessible to many in this Country, and which are considered of the greatest value to the Agriculturist. Also, selections from the Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Gardner's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette, in which alone are to be found reliable reports of the celebrated experiments and researches of Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, at Rothamstead of which reports, the whole series will be published in the forthcoming numbers. And as we are determined to leave nothing undone which will in any way tend to improve the character or appearance of the Journal, we will issue the next volume in an entire new dress, by which its typographical appearance will be greatly improved. It must also be remembered

that no part of the body of the work is taken up with advertisements, which is important feature where the numbers are kept for binding, and as for conundrums, childish jokes, idle tales, and trashy poetry, if these are wanted they must be sought elsewhere.

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GEORGE SEABORN

Pendleton, S. C. August, 1855.

A. F. M.

THE next Regular Communication of **PENDLETON LODGE, No. 34, A. F. M.**, will be held in the Lodge Room, on Wednesday, February 20th. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

M. L. SHARPE, Sec'y.

W. H. D. GAILARD, W. M.

W. T. M. CAMPBELL,
HARNESS MAKER & REPAIRER,
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